

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 9, 1891.

The Litigation Bill Killed.

The Georgia senate yesterday justified its historic record as a conservator of legislation. It postponed indefinitely the senate substitute for the Berner bill and all pending amendments, and the matter is dead so far as this legislature is concerned.

We congratulate not only the senate, but the whole state on this result.

This action of the senate will bring a feeling of great relief to thousands of citizens of Georgia whose small fortunes are invested in stocks and bonds which depend for the payment of the interest and dividends due thereon upon the Central railroad. It was well understood that this legislation was chiefly aimed at that road—and it was well known that if successful it would have shaken its credit and brought financial distress. This would have made every stock and bond guaranteed by the Central fall of its dividend and interest no matter if the lease of the subordinate property was not attacked, and the senate is to be congratulated on restoring confidence by defeating this legislation.

It is the fitting end of a radical and an injudicious attempt to divide the powers of the railroad commission with the courts and to give a damaging and an unnecessary twist to the policy of the state.

Those who are familiar with the debates in the constitutional convention of 1877, and with the course of legislation on the subject of railroad control, need not be told what that policy is. In the discussion that preceded legislation THE CONSTITUTION bore a conspicuous part. Among the daily newspapers of the state it stood practically alone in insisting on the right of state control and in advocating the exercise of that right. In all the propositions that were made at that time in the legislature and out of it, there were none that seriously contemplated dragging the railroads into the courts, there to be harassed by endless litigation. Such a proposition was indeed hinted at, but it was never seriously discussed. It was regarded as wildly impracticable.

What the state did was to practically take the corporations out of the courts. It established a board of commission, conferred on it a part of the people's sovereign power, and gave it jurisdiction over the railroads. The wisdom of this course has been amply justified—so much so, indeed, that even the railroads, which were bitterly opposed to the commission, have come to look on its operations as in no degree inimical to their best interests. In short, the railroad commission is the essence of simplicity and wisdom, and its power reaches a great deal further than those who are agitating for extreme legislation seem to suppose.

The CONSTITUTION has insisted during this discussion that the commission already has ample power to prevent any combination of railroads, no matter how powerful, from injuring the people of the state. The minority report of the senate committee illuminates this point, and is practically conclusive. The minority show how and where this power is given, and they conclude that it is ample.

The position of THE CONSTITUTION cannot be misunderstood. The railroads must be subject to state control at every point where the interests of the people are concerned, but it is the policy of the state that this control shall be exercised by a commission established for that very purpose.

Its authority is now practically plenary, but if it needs strengthening, any suggestion to that end will meet the hearty approval of THE CONSTITUTION, should such a condition of affairs arise to warrant it.

Strengthen it at every point where it may be weak; but keep the railroads out of the courts, where they can be kept dangling and dancing for years to the ruin of their stocks and the vested interests of the people. Let us carry out the policy of the state, repudiating every mischievous measure that would weaken or cripple that policy.

The history of the effort to pass an extreme bill of this character at this session is interesting. First Mr. Berner introduced a bill which had as its ultimate result the forfeiture of the charters of the railroads. This feature was next dropped and the railroads were to be involved in endless litigation and locked up in the courts while their values decreased. Then those who were unwilling to go this far offered a conservative measure which was not accepted by those who would take nothing that was not extreme. The conservative measure, which differed from the extreme measure in vesting in the commission the full power to regulate rates,

and to protect the people by equalizing rates when demanded by discrimination, and also to investigate leases and enforce their compliance with the constitution, was defeated.

In this manner the senate received the house bill and it is but a just comment to say that the failure to pass any bill is due to the extreme efforts of those who were unwilling to be reasonable and conservative.

The Bright Side in Figures.

Suppose Mr. Ingalls and a few others of his kind, tell us that the country is going to the devil. Suppose they present their array of statistics.

It is all right. There are figures on the other side, better figures, and they are backed up by the census bureau.

A census bulletin shows that whereas in 1880 we had one pauper to each 758 of population, we have now only one to each 837. This is not only a distinct advance, but a big advance.

Then it should be recollected that pauperism now is very different from what it used to be. The St. Louis Christian Advocate says:

In commenting on the figures contained in the bulletin, a Connecticut newspaper gives a curious picture of the costs of pauperism as illustrated in Hartford. Drunkards are admitted to the almshouse, nursed with whiskey and milk until the state of their system is restored, furnished with new clothing, set at work for awhile, and then allowed to take their departure. After enjoying their liberty and paving their clothes, they return and repeat the round. One of the worst of these cases was that of an old soldier who enjoyed a pension of \$24 a month. Another who received only a pension of \$1 a month from the government, although able to work, succeeded in obtaining in one year from the tender-hearted authorities of Hartford, five coats, nine pairs of trousers, seventeen undershirts, as many pairs of drawers, ten pairs of shoes and two of boots, and many other articles of clothing.

When the poor receive such treatment it is plain enough that nobody is going to starve in this republic. If they are able to work they will earn their living. If they won't work they will tramp over the country, and if they deserve assistance they will be well taken care of.

All the facts, whether in or out of the census reports, go to show that this is a land of plenty, full of good people who will look after the unfortunate.

Worth Makes the Man Everywhere.

The death of Mr. Parnell should not cause us to overlook the almost simultaneous death of William Henry Smith, the first lord of the treasury, and leader of his party in the house of commons.

We have an idea in this country that a poor man in England has no chance of rising, and in fact it is frequently said that such a man has no chance of rising in this republic under existing conditions.

The career of Mr. Smith shows that this is all a mistake. He started life as a newsboy. Then he became a newsman. He learned how to organize, distribute, and rule over separate organizations in the line of his business. The reading of the newspapers made him a well-informed man. He accumulated money, became prominent, and at the proper time entered parliament as the leader of his party. Such was his ability that his followers admitted that he had never disappointed their expectations.

Now, there is a lesson in such a life too plain to be mistaken. If William Henry Smith in a country of royalty, aristocracy and caste could begin life as a newsboy, and work his way up to the position of first lord of the treasury, there is absolutely no limit in any land to the progress of any human being.

Coming back to our own country, for example. After reading this brief summary of Smith's career in England it will take a very faint heart—a weak spirit indeed—to say that the conditions of today prevent the poorest and most obscure man from rising.

It is true that we have plutocrats, and a good many of them. But that is mere moonshine. There is still a chance for a boy to start at the bottom of the ladder, and if he shows that he is bright, brave and true, nothing can keep him down. His more favored competitors will stand aside, and be among the loudest of his admirers in proclaiming his excellence.

Worth makes the man today, just as yesterday, in the new world, as in the old.

Baby Cleveland as a Harmonizer.

Baby Cleveland's mission has already begun, although she is hardly old enough yet to look at the light without winking and blinking, as babies have a way of doing. As a matter of fact, Baby Cleveland's mission begun before she was two days old. Didn't her distinguished papa, who was in the habit of standing on his dignity on all occasions, even the most social, astonish a political gathering the day after she was born by appearing before it wreathed in smiles and glowing with happiness? And didn't he drop into a vein of genial humor in his remarks about Baby Cleveland, and cause his hearers to open their eyes with astonishment and their mouths with laughter? He was, in fact, a new man, happier, broader minded, and apparently in love with his fellow men.

But Baby Cleveland has even a more important mission than this. Last Thursday night her papa presided at the democratic ratification meeting at Cooper Union, and made a speech. Governor David Bennett Hill was present at the meeting, and also made a speech. There was, in fact, a democratic love-feast. Everybody who looked at the smiling ex-president thought of the dimpled, brown-eyed little baby, and the ex-president, not to be outdone in thinking, thought of the dimpled, brown-eyed little baby every time he looked at anybody.

It had been said that there was some sort of rivalry between Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill. The newspapers had dwelt on this supposition, and it was said that there was considerable coolness between the two distinguished democratic leaders. All this, it should be remembered, was before there was any Baby Cleveland, and this fact probably accounts for the rumors. When there was no Baby Cleveland, why shouldn't Mr. Cleveland give or be given the cold shoulder?

But all this is changed now because it was the mission of Baby Cleveland to change it. After the speeches and the hurrah at the Cooper Union the other night, Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill met and solemnly shook hands, and asked after each other's health. Then the governor asked about the baby's health and a strange thing happened. Mr. Cleveland was standing with his back to the entrance. Instead of re-

plying to the governor's inquiries about the baby, Mr. Cleveland raised his hand and pointed back over his shoulder with his thumb. At this the governor nodded energetically, and the two locked arms and started for the door. A policeman, who was watching, made haste to clear a way through the crowd for them. He probably thought they were going out to get a clove or a cinnamon bud, as men do at the theater.

But it was not so. The two distinguished democrats entered Mr. Cleveland's carriage and were driven to his home. We all know what happened there. Baby Cleveland was brought out and the governor made a great do-over her beauty and her cute little dimples. Being a bachelor, of course Governor Hill was not allowed to hold the baby, but he was permitted the inestimable privilege of tickling her rose-bud of a mouth with his rough democratic moustache.

Now, then, the question arises—where we put it fairly and squarely—if there were any coolness between these two distinguished democrats, do you suppose Governor Hill would have been allowed to look at Baby Cleveland, dimples and all? Indeed, do you suppose that Governor Hill would have gone out of his way to look at Baby Cleveland, no matter how pretty she is or how dimpled?

This is why we say that Baby Cleveland's mission is one of peace and harmony.

Harmony in New York.

The reunion of the New York democracy at Cooper Union Thursday night, of which our dispatches yesterday gave an interesting summary, is an event that is sure to have a momentous influence, not only on the campaign in New York, but on the campaigns that are now going on in other states. There is no longer any democratic faction in New York worthy of the name. The party has got together, rivalries have been obliterated and harmony reigns supreme.

It has been intimated by those who were anxious to have it so, that Cleveland, was not pleased by the outcome of the democratic convention, and that Governor Hill would not give the ticket a cordial support. But all doubts have been dispelled. These distinguished democratic leaders were present at the Cooper Union ratification meeting and their speeches, both characteristic and enthusiastic, were the chief features of the occasion.

Mr. Cleveland presided at the meeting, and his hearty endorsement of the democracy of Tammany, and his appeal for harmony and unity in behalf of the success of the ticket, were in the nature of welcoming rebukes to the hypocritical wing-wag element which proposes to endorse Plattism simply because Tammany hall is the headquarters of the old-fashioned, genuine and untainted democracy. Mr. Cleveland's speech, vigorous, dignified and patriotic, will undoubtedly have a wholesome effect upon the situation in New York.

The speech of Governor Hill was a vigorous arraignment of republican misrule, aggressive and scathing, and created great enthusiasm. Both speakers insisted that there was a larger issue involved in the New York campaign than a local victory for the democratic party. Both pointed out that the defeat of the republican party in New York would give encouragement to the party of the people throughout the country; whereas, democratic defeat in the pivotal state would go far toward assuring another four years of the party which is responsible for high tariff taxation and which is anxious to fasten on the democratic south the infamous force bill.

The Cooper Union meeting gives assurance of democratic victory.

Exporting Cotton Goods.

According to the last number of Bradstreet's, our shipments of cotton goods to Brazil have been greatly increased in the past few months.

Our overstocked market has forced manufacturers to look elsewhere for consumers, and it is said that mills which never before made cotton goods for the export trade are now seeking a foreign market for their products.

The Spanish-American countries south of us consume annually over one hundred million dollars' worth of these goods, and among them all Mexico is the only country which has cotton mills of any size with improved machinery. To supply her ninety-seven cotton mills Mexico has to import cotton from the United States. But she can do little to accommodate the growing trade of Brazil, whose imports show a disposition to constantly increase.

The cultivation of cotton is very limited in Uruguay and in the Argentine Republic, while neither country contains a cotton factory of any importance. Paraguay is better off. Something like our sea island cotton grows spontaneously in her soil, but its cultivation has fallen to a very small output. In the other South American countries scarcely any cotton is produced, and all depend upon the United States and Europe for the manufactured article.

We manufacture better goods than any produced in Europe, and under the reciprocity treaty our exports should show a greater increase in the future than they have in the past. Already England is alarmed, and is considering the expediency of transferring her factories to South America, where she will be better able to hold her own by being on the ground.

If reciprocity is worth anything, the mill owners of the eastern and southern states should get together and inaugurate an aggressive policy. They would find it greatly to their advantage to hold a convention—say in Atlanta—this winter, and determine upon a plan of action looking to the export to the countries south of us of a larger percentage of their output.

In this age trade cannot afford to be inactive. While we remain idly speculating upon the probable results of reciprocity in the future, England will move her plants to South America, and bar us out from the markets which by natural laws and favorable treaties should be ours. If our mill men propose to lead the world in the line of cotton goods they cannot afford to sleep over the opportunity now presented.

Grand Juries and Preachers.

The recent action of a Georgia grand jury in summoning before it two evangelists who had made positive charges in their sermons to the effect that the law was violated to a considerable extent in the community has provoked not a little comment.

But the grand jury did the right thing.

When a preacher stands up in public and brands a town as an immoral and lawless place he should not be allowed to go his way unquestioned. He should be summoned before the grand inquest of the county and called upon to tell what he knows. If he derives his information from hearsay he should be asked to give the names of his informants, and then they in turn should be summoned.

This is strictly in the interests of justice, and it is the best way to vindicate a town when it has been slandered—the best way to catch and punish evil-doers when the truth has been told.

Not only the persons who from time to time make statements alleging that crime is committed with impunity should be called before the grand jury, and given an opportunity to purify public morals by setting the machinery of the law in motion. It is an encouraging sign of the times to see our grand juries so active. They have a great work to perform, and their vigilance, fearlessness and thoroughness will do more than any other one thing to strengthen the reign of law and order.

The average preacher does not like to go into the courthouse, but if he knows anything that will benefit the public when it is told in the grand jury room he should go there and give in his testimony. He is not discharging his whole duty when he simply retails his information from the pulpit, and contents himself with denouncing a community or certain classes in it. Let him state the facts at the proper time and place.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT thinks that fraud is hard to win in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio. Let us hope not.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, lunched with McKinley and then punched him.

BACHELOR DAVID B. HILL, of New York, has called on Baby Cleveland.

McKINLEY was badly rattled by Governor Campbell. Yet he need not worry about that. Campbell is capable of rattling the best of them.

LET US give credit where credit is due. We know now why Mr. Cleveland didn't go to Ohio. Nobody can blame him.

MR. McKINLEY's free sugar is not as sweet as it was; but his counterfeits is just as bright as ever.

MAJOR E. A. BURKE, of New Orleans, has been heard of. He writes from Honduras that he has acquired the old Mossier mines and has 100 men at work. He goes into considerable details concerning the mining property, which he represents as very valuable. The Mossier mines, he says, are on the proposed inter-oceanic railroad. They were formerly owned by Colonel Macmuredo, who died some time ago. Major Burke says Colonel Macmuredo was to have paid him \$200,000 on May 20th, but died on May 15th. The major desires to interest capitalists in Honduras and in his enterprise.

A DISFIGURED SOLDIER of three wars is General T. A. Harris, of Louisville. General Harris was a West Pointer who saw hard service in Mexico, later on fought the Mormons at the head of a Missouri regiment and then crossed the water to enter the Third Napoleon's army. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion President Davis on three occasions offered him the confederate war portfolio. General Harris is a fine-looking man of sixty-five, with a tall and erect figure. He dresses in black with scrupulous neatness. Having spent his youth in trying to kill people, he has turned about in more recent years to become the agent of a life insurance company.

THE new constitution of Venezuela prohibits capital punishment. It may be a good thing. Life has been held too cheap in the South American republics a long time. Why not try a new departure, and have the government set the example by holding life to be too precious to be sacrificed even by law. This is a good way to educate the people.

"GEMS" FROM GEORGIA.

The Good Time's Comin'.
 O, good time's comin'.
 To the good old land;
 You kin hear her hummin',
 Fer it's close at hand.

Though the weather's blowin',
 Yet it ain't so dry.
 Fer the cotton's growin',
 An' it's piled sky high!

An' that's a corn in plenty,
 An' a sight o' rye;
 An' it's ten to twenty
 That we'll jump high!

The Jonebros News makes the cheerful announcement that the editor will visit his distant relatives in Georgia. It may be a good thing. Life has been held too cheap in the South American republics a long time. Why not try a new departure, and have the government set the example by holding life to be too precious to be sacrificed even by law. This is a good way to educate the people.

Mr. David J. Thaxton, editor of The Middle Georgia Argus, is in the city on business. The Argus is a representative Georgia weekly, and has a large patronage.

Here are some extracts from the journal of a Georgia editor for the past six months:

I. Month of May:
 Three notes to pay.

II. Leafy June:
 Be closed up soon!

III. Hot July:
 Too poor to die.

IV. August humming:
 Sheriff's coming!

V. September breezy:
 We're gettin' easy.

VI. The brown October:
 Ten dollars. Sober!

With this week's issue, The Heartwell Sun enters its sixteenth year. In The Sun the people of Hart county have a bright and readable newspaper—one that they seem to appreciate highly.

The Stewart County Hopper sings this seasonal song to "October":

"I love thy cheerful, smacking butts,
 I love thy frosty mane;
 Thy ripe, delicious hickory nuts—
 Thy juicy sugar-cane!"

To the above The Billville Banner adds one gal-lant verse:

"But more than all your fancy speaks,
 October's girls I prize;
 With summer's roses on their cheeks—
 Spring's sunshine in their eyes!"

Charles J. Bayne is back at the exchange desk in The Chronicle office, and is rhyming and reasoning with the Georgia editors.

Here is a timely warning to fall poets who think of making a raid on The Lumpkin Independent:

"Now is an auspicious time to indie an ode to autumn, in the variegated month, the scarlet-leaved month, the nut-brown month of beautiful October; but there would be less danger of effusion finding a book in the waste basket if the man who owed The Independent would enclose a little balance check to help the editor raise a smile and enjoy the inspiration."

From The Greensboro, Ga., Journal.

"This brilliant Georgian has announced that he will, after his present term of office expires, retire from the arena of politics and bend his energies to his profession as a journalist."

While there can be no doubt that brighter and higher honors awaited Mr. Howell had he remained in political life, still we congratulate him and the people that he has decided upon the other course. There is no field of usefulness as broad as that which opens to the manager of a great paper like THE CONSTITUTION. The work which it can accomplish for the good of the people cannot be measured; it reaches stronger and wider than that which can be performed by any politician—however great his influence. In a great state like Georgia the mightiest influence for progress, development of industries, advancement of agriculture and business, for the continuance of good government, rest with the managing editors of such papers as THE CONSTITUTION.

The responsibility of such a position is grave and great, but Mr. Howell measures fully up to the needs and requirements. In politics he has been remarkably successful, and his career has been such as to please his friends and himself. He has displayed a remarkable judgment and ability and older and more experienced men could feel proud of such a record. And in that broader field of journalism he has been equally successful, and with his whole energies directed in this channel he will add to his reputation still brighter laurels, and perform still greater service for the people of the state than ever.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

The number of people who are coming to Atlanta to go into business or to accept situations, is surprisingly large. From all over the state and from surrounding states, there is a flow of brains and money and enterprise and muscle to this city. Many young and active men who are starting out to make a mark have settled here recently. New ones arrive every day.

It is a good sign, showing that faith in Atlanta prevails over a wide territory.

A young man who came from another city to locate here was met about five minutes after registering at the hotel by a gentleman who had been a fellow passenger.

"So you are going to settle here?" the new arrival was asked.

"Yes."

"Have you an Atlanta home yet?"

"Yes, and by the way, you must come up to our exposition. It will be the biggest, grandest affair on earth!"

That was a crack brain the Davy Crockett had. As mentioned yesterday, when they played "Dixie" the hearers were literally lifted off their feet. There was another piece, too, which deserved special praise. It was that composition descriptive of a fox hunt. Anybody who has followed the hounds could not but be thrilled by that piece of music. Particular clear effects were got out of the wood instruments. The whole was like Lady Gay Spenser's speech in "London Assurance," set to music, or like one of Ouida's horse races or Ben Hur's chariot race.

Do constituents, as a rule, keep closely in touch with their representatives and senators? Here in Atlanta where we hold mass meetings once in a while they do. But how is it out through the state?

A prominent representative, who comes from a large county in the north, said last night that he doubted if the members of the legislature get a dozen letters apiece during a session from constituents, outside of two or three personal friends. Another member stated that he had not had three men from his home county ask him to vote either one way or the other on the railroad bill.

The mountaineers of Georgia and neighboring states are not the only violators of the internal revenue law.

With two cool oil cans, some molasses and potatoes the Sikta Indians distill a liquor which serves as a substitute for that which the government excludes.

During the progress of a case in one of the courts yesterday, one attorney remarked that he had never known of such a law as his brother was propounding, whereupon came the retort: "The law which my brother does not know extends into infinity."

Judge Emory Speer, who passed through Atlanta again last night on his way to Mount Airy, says that he has found a deeply interesting study there in the Swiss culture. Eight or ten years ago those poor foreigners almost starved to death. That was when they were struggling to get a start. Now they are prosperous, and their farms are models of neatness and fruitfulness. They have large vineyards, and every year now they are progressing in wine-making—that is, the quality is improved each year. They make a sauterne and clarets. The name claret, by the way, as it is used in England and America, is unknown in France, the home of the Medoc, Lofore, Latour, Chateau-Margaux and Haut-Brion, of which red wines, as well as the sauternes, are exported as Bordeaux wines. The Swiss farmers are making both red and white wines of a superior quality and their vineyards find ready sale. It is not uncommon for one farmer to make 1,000 gallons in a year. They get \$1 a gallon. Everything that they produce is cheap, though. Chickens are 10 cents apiece, and firewood is \$1.50 a cord, delivered ready for the stove. It is a smiling land scattered over with plenty.

Speaking of wines, there was a gentleman in Atlanta a few days ago, who claims to be an expert in France, the home of the Medoc, Lofore, Latour, Chateau-Margaux and Haut-Brion, of which red wines, as well as the sauternes, are exported as Bordeaux wines. The Swiss farmers are making both red and white wines of a superior quality and their vineyards find ready sale. It is not uncommon for one farmer to make 1,000 gallons in a year. They get \$1 a gallon. Everything that they produce is cheap, though. Chickens are 10 cents apiece, and firewood is \$1.50 a cord, delivered ready for the stove. It is a smiling land scattered over with plenty.

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LEASES ILLEGAL.

Some of Them Are, So Says the Special Committee on Railroad Leases.

THE REPORT TO BE MADE TODAY

It Says the Leases of the Central and Macon and Northern Are Contrary to the Constitution.

The joint committee of the two houses appointed to inquire into the legality of the leases of the various Georgia roads reported yesterday.

The committee was composed of Senators Callaway and Ellington and Representatives Berner, Huff and Twitty.

The report was drawn by Senator Callaway and Mr. Berner, and is signed by all the members of the committee except Mr. Huff.

Mr. Huff claims that he was not shown the report until yesterday morning, and was called upon to sign it at once. He had not time to study it thoroughly, and, therefore, refused to attach his signature for the present.

The report is a document of some four thousand words, making about fifteen pages of typewritten copy.

The substance of it, as given by Mr. Berner, in brief is as follows:

"The lease of the Southwestern railroad by the Central is declared good.

"The lease of the Augusta and Savannah by the Central is declared good.

"The lease of the Easton railroad by the Central is likewise declared good.

"The Georgia railroad had the right to lease itself and, while there is some doubt as to the Central's right to own one-half of said lease, still the committee thought there might be enough in the charter to sustain it.

"The lease of the Macon and Northern by the Richmond and Danville and the Central is contrary to the constitution as a matter of law, but the committee does not undertake to state whether as a matter of fact competition has been lessened or defeated.

"The lease of the Central to the Georgia Pacific, the committee thinks, is also contrary to the constitution as a matter of law.

"The committee is also of the opinion that the Central, under its charter, did not have the right to lease itself to the Georgia Pacific."

The committee thinks, however, that the Central could have leased the Georgia Pacific.

The next question now is what will the two houses of the general assembly do with the report? Will they adopt it or reject it?

It will undoubtedly cause a lively discussion in both houses, and the vote will be close.

The opinion of many well-informed members expressed last night was that the senate would almost certainly disagree to it, and the chances are slightly in favor of the house acting likewise.

A middle Georgia representative said last night if the report as regards the Macon and Northern was agreed to, it would have a disastrous effect upon the bonds of this road, causing to decline, whereas if the lease stands, the bonds will rapidly advance. As a leased line the Macon and Northern will become one of the best paying pieces of property in the state, and will prove a great developer of the country through which it runs, and will fully demonstrate the wisdom of its projector E. C. Machen.

The House.

Mr. Fleming's resolution for night sessions was passed by the house the first thing yesterday morning. The house was in session last night and will meet again tonight.

Free Passes Again.

A resolution by the finance committee was adopted providing that, as expenses of traveling, house committees be paid, but instructing members of such committees not to charge on mileage when having been transported on free passes.

The resolution was a strong intimation that such things have been done.

The Military on Top.

The legislature has no idea of depriving the state military of its annual encampment appropriation of \$25,000. That was demonstrated in the debate on the bill.

Mr. Rainey, of Cobb, called up his resolution withdrawing the \$25,000 appropriation for next year's encampment and appropriating it to the widows' pension fund.

The resolution has been pigeon-holed in committee for some time. But Mr. Rainey worked industriously with the members of the committee and had it reported this morning. But when he moved to suspend the rules and take it up in the house members on an eye and nay vote refused to consider it.

The chances are now the resolution will go over unacted upon.

Bills Passed.

Bills were passed by the house yesterday as follows:

To authorize the Georgia Southern and Florida road to open an alley in Macon.

To prescribe the time of residence in this state of applicants for divorce.

That the military advisory board select a permanent place of annual encampment for the state volunteer troops.

To prohibit doctors and prescription clerks from attending to business when intoxicated.

To protect inmates in insane asylums by allowing them to send and receive letters from one regular correspondent without said letters being opened or interfered with by officials of such institutions.

To provide for the completion of a roster of Georgia troops in their state and foreign wars, and to include "reserves," "state guard" and "local defense," and appropriating \$1,000 for that purpose.

To authorize the building of justice courts in every militia district in the various counties of the state, not to cost exceeding \$100 each.

To provide methods of granting charters of banks.

To incorporate the Merchants' and Farmers' bank of Americus.

Afternoon Session.

The bill to elect the railroad commissioners by a vote of the people, to increase the number to five, and make the salaries \$2,000 annually, was lost by reason of no quorum having voted for it. The vote stood 35 to 31.

A General Railroad Law.

Mr. Berner's bill providing a general law for the incorporation of railroad companies, after a brief explanation by its author, was passed without objection.

The McDonald-Jenkins Bonds.

Mr. Huff's bill to pay the past due McDonald-Jenkins bonds, amounting to \$20,500, was taken up in the afternoon.

It provides for the issuance of 3 1/2 per cent bonds with which to pay the same.

Mr. Huff explained that the finance com-

mittee of many legislatures had recommended that these bonds be paid, and he thought it the duty of the house now to pass this bill. The bonds were honestly issued, he declared, and should be paid. The state had recognized the validity of the bonds by paying the interest up to their expiration as it became due.

Various members wanted to know more about these bonds, and why they were not paid when due.

It was under discussion at 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned until 7 o'clock.

At the evening session, upon motion of Mr. Woodin, the matter was referred to the attorney general to render an opinion as to the validity of the bonds, the opinion to be rendered to the next legislature.

Evening Session.

When the house was called to order for the third session of the day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, there was just a quorum present.

The McDonald-Jenkins bond bill was disposed of as given above.

Then Mr. Holtzclaw's bill, allowing vegetable and fruit trains to run on Sunday, was taken up, but failed to pass on account of no quorum voting for it.

Mr. Branch's bill providing that wagon roads, railroads and canals owned by the state, and mineral properties shall be made public highways, was voted down.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

A senate bill to authorize the discontinuance of county courts established by recommendation of grand juries of the county.

A senate bill to rearrange the Flint, Stone Mountain and Coweta judicial circuits.

A house bill to amend section 34 of the Georgia code providing for the selection by the governor of banks in certain cities as state depositories, so as to add the city of Waynesboro, Ga., to the list of such cities. The city of Brunswick was added by amendment.

A house bill to authorize the authorities of each town and city to appoint assessors.

A house bill to define who shall be exempt from jury duty.

A house bill to authorize the judges of the superior courts of this state, in any case of selection or divorce, or other case where the evidence is vulgar or obscene, to hear and try the case after clearing the court of all or any portion of the audience.

A house bill requiring the attorney general to institute suits against trespassers on the public lands of the state.

A house bill to require the county commissioners in the several counties of this state, and the ordinaries in counties where there are no county commissioners, to keep a register of public roads.

On motion of Senator Torrell, Monday at 11:30 o'clock a. m. was set for the final consideration of a bill "to amend, revise and consolidate the laws governing the inspection, analysis and sale of commercial fertilizers, chemicals and cotton seed meal."

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A house bill to incorporate the Washington and Middleboro Railroad Company.

A house bill to amend the charter of Morganston.

A house bill to amend the charter of Rome, Ga., creating the office of recorder and defining his powers and duties.

A house bill to incorporate the city of Demorest, in Habersham county.

A house bill to prohibit selling in any waters, lakes, pools or other running streams of the county of Worth.

A house bill to prevent the killing of deer, wild turkeys and small game in the county of North from the 1st of April to the 1st of September of each year.

A house bill to incorporate the town of Hiram in the county of Paulding.

A house bill to authorize and require the judge of the county court of Wilkes county to purchase certain volumes supreme court reports, etc.

A house bill to incorporate Soque and Tallulah river railroad companies.

A house bill to incorporate the town of Mount Vernon in Montgomery county.

A house bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Geneva.

A house bill to amend an act approved December 23, 1887, entitled an act to change time of holding the supreme court of Burke county.

A house bill to repeal an act to provide for the registration of tax qualified voters of Campbell county.

A house bill to authorize the commissioners of the roads and revenues of Early county to issue bonds to build a new jail said county.

A house bill to amend the charter of the town of Dallas, Ga.

A house bill to amend section 23 of an act approved December 23, 1887, so far as relates to the publication of the proceedings of the mayor and board of aldermen of the town of Jesup, Ga.

A house bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Wadley, in the county of Jefferson.

A house bill to amend the charter of the town of Blue Ridge.

A house bill to change the time for holding Baldwin superior courts.

A house bill to permit the commissioners of common to donate certain lands.

A house bill to amend the charter of LaGrange.

A house bill to create the office of solicitor of the county court of the county of Wilcox.

A house bill to amend an act to incorporate the Savannah Street and Rural Resort Railroad Company.

A house bill to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, in Meriwether county.

A house bill to fix the annual bond of the receiver of tax returns of Fulton county.

A house bill to amend an act to establish a system of public schools for the city of Fort Valley.

A house bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Mt. Airy.

A house bill to authorize the commissioners of roads and revenues in the county of Newton to establish a dispensary, where pure liquors can be obtained for medicinal, scientific, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

A senate bill to incorporate the "Economic Banking Company."

Resolutions.

A house resolution to furnish Colquitt, Worth and McIntosh counties with state standard weights and measures, and appropriate money therefor.

A house resolution for the relief of W. C. Wright.

The Cotton on Fire.

Warehouses and Gins Being Destroyed Throughout the Country.

AMERICUS, Ga., October 9.—[Special.]—Mr. T. G. Hudson's gin and mill, fifteen miles from this city, last night burned, with the loss of twenty bales of cotton, belonging to himself and planters. The loss is \$3,000 with no insurance.

This is the second warehouse fire this week, and but for prompt action thousands of dollars would have been lost.

The Americus, Preston and Lumpkin compress came near being burned Tuesday night.

From the First Ward.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 9.—[Special.]—Colonel Albert Hunt, traveling passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, was tonight nominated by the committee of one hundred for council from the first ward.

THE TRADE MADE,

And Atlanta Will Have the Fire Department Headquarters.

THE DAY IN THE CITY HALL.

The Committees Have a Joint Meeting. Where the Building Will Be Erected.

Atlanta will have a fire department headquarters. And it will be located on Alabama street, between Forsyth and Thompson streets.

The contract for the lot was closed yesterday morning, subject, however, to the ratification of the general council.

The finance committee and fire department committee of the general council met yesterday morning in the mayor's office to consider the proposition.

Mr. Rice, chairman; Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Turner, Mr. Shropshire and Mr. Hendrix, of the finance, and Mr. McBride, chairman; Mr. Tye and Mr. Lambert, of the fire department, were present.

So was Mr. Maddox, the owner of the Alabama street lot.

Chief Joyner made a complete diagram of the situation and urged the committees to close the trade.

His argument was almost irresistible, and as he sat down Mr. Rice turned to Mr. Maddox, asking:

"You will exchange your lot for No. 1 engine house?"

"Since I have so promised I will do so," was the answer.

"Or you will sell it to us?"

"Yes."

"For what price?"

"Twenty-five thousand dollars."

Mr. Rice then suggested that it might be better to sell No. 1 engine house and to buy Mr. Maddox's lot than to make the trade.

"I think that's decidedly better," said Mayor Hemphill.

"The engine house will bring \$25,000 easy," said Mr. Turner.

"And more," said Mr. Hendrix, "I'll undertake to sell it for the city and not charge one cent of commission."

The joint session decided to place No. 1 engine house on the market at public auction November 10th, next, and to buy the Maddox, Rucker & Co. lot.

"How shall we sell it?" asked Mr. McBride.

"One-third cash and the balance in two equal payments," suggested Mr. Hutchison.

"I'll agree," said Mr. Maddox, "to take the cash and the deferred payments."

"In other words, to sell as we sell," said Mr. Tye.

Mayor Hemphill was then instructed to close the council has acted upon the report of the committee.

Chief Joyner is elated over the consummation of the trade.

"Every city of any size," said he, "has a fire headquarters, and the best fire we'll have the best fire service in the south."

"When will you build?"

"Just as soon as the contract is completed and the hook and ladder building is sold."

"What kind of a building will you have?"

"A handsome one. It will cost twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars and will make the department more efficient. Nine years ago the city bought No. 1 for \$10,000 and book and ladder for \$10,000. Captain English was then mayor, and some of the city officials didn't want to make the purchase. But he hung to it and whipped the fight. Jim English is always right. Either building will now sell for more than the city gave for both."

"I'll agree," said Mr. Maddox, "to take the cash and the deferred payments."

"Three. One for the machines, the next for the men and the next for the electric system."

They Sell Pools.

The McBride amendment to the pool ordinance is a law.

The time has passed for the mayor's veto or approval, and as he neither vetoed nor approved it, the ordinance becomes a law.

Mayor Hemphill, though personally up in sympathy with pool selling, did not care to veto the ordinance. His friends, both opposed to and in sympathy with the ordinance, led the matter wholly in his hands, realizing that he would do what was best for all concerned.

Laid to Rest.

Rev. Samuel Benedict Buried in Marietta Yesterday.

The funeral of Rev. Samuel Benedict occurred at Marietta yesterday morning from St. James church.

The beautiful and impressive service was conducted by Revs. J. Tinsley and J. K. Ross, missionary of the diocese of Georgia, and Rev. J. J. Kent.

"Amen in Jesus" was beautifully sung by the congregation, and "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest." At the grave "Abide With Me" was sung.

The pallbearers were the wardens of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, the vestry of St. James church, and a representative from St. John's church, Savannah.

On Wednesday at 4 o'clock funeral services were held in St. Paul's church, Cincinnati.

The remains of Dr. Benedict were laid in the quiet Episcopal burial ground by the loving friends of his earlier years.

The Season at an End.

The local amateur baseball season will, in all probability, close today.

The Georgia Military Institute and the Technological school will close this afternoon at Grant park. Rodding and Partell, and Harper and Wiegand will form the respective batteries.

Both are good ones and very evenly matched and a close and exciting game may be expected. The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock.

Gospel Text Meeting.

Services are being held daily under Rev. David Tarker's gospel text, corner Georgia avenue and South Pryor street. Interesting and profitable meetings have been held, and some interest is being manifested. Mr. Tarker is preaching some effective sermons. The afternoon service is held at 3 o'clock, and the night service at 7:30 o'clock.

AT THE THEATRE.

That Southern Rose!

Of all the roses that ever blushed beneath a southern sky, perhaps none was ever half so rosy as the unblinking Melrose.

"Southern Rose" was on the bill, and the band played "Dixie" as the curtain rose on a small house at DeWitt's last night; but for that one would not have known that this incongruous hotch-potch was even intended to mirror southern memories.

The rose of the play is a precocious baby with a thin, asthmatic voice, but not so thin as she, who was only funny when she tried to be heroic.

The play was false to everything southern. The southern savior was a ruffian in boots and slouch hat. The hero was a fresh young slave trader from New England, who wore a white flannel suit and played to the left-hand gallery.

The poor old downtrodden negro wore a dress suit and white vest, and the top of his head was polished with shoe blacking.

The old southern gentleman who spent all his summers at White Sulphur, forgot to take off his hat when he entered the room. The piece de resistance was the slave sale, where a Yankee dude auctioneer of gallery snipes at a dollar a head.

The play is as unjust to the south as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with not one of its strong points.

The only applause came from the gallery, which they gave to oppressors and saviors with equal unctious.

The dancing of Miss Melrose was rather good, but the two who danced with her were not.

Matinee today and night performance.

At the Edgewood Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Clarke and Miss Ford delighted the audience with a double bill of "Which," a sprightly little curtain raiser, and "A Runaway Match."

In both of these the stars were brilliant and the whole cast well sustained. Clarke, as Mr. Beebe, "with volcano in his bosom," was the pitiful victim of his "beautiful and haughty" wife, Miss Ford, as Mrs. Ford, who was a very clever and poverty-stricken lover in a way that won the audience completely.

This excellent company plays "She Stoops to Conquer" at a matinee today and "Paul Terry" tonight.

Herrmann Is Coming.

The price of deceivers, Herrmann, will be here next week. Herrmann needs no introduction to the people of America. He is the greatest magician of his day.

Still in Doubt.

The looked-for settlement of the depot mudslide did not occur yesterday. The negotiations are still pending. That the East Tennessee has kicked out is a mistaken report. That may occur eventually, but more conferences are to be held. Mr. Pat Calhoun leaves for New York tomorrow night, and General Manager Green, of the Richmond and Danville, who is somewhere on the system now, will join him there. One way or the other the matter will be settled next week, it is said.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

The great success of the Royal Baking Powder is due to the extreme care exercised by its manufacturers to make it entirely pure, uniform in quality, and of the highest leavening power. All the scientific knowledge, care and skill, attained by twenty-five years' practical experience, are contributed toward this end, and no preparation can be made with a greater accuracy, precision and exactness.

Every article used is absolutely pure. Chemists are employed to test the strength of each ingredient, so that its exact effect in combination with its co-ingredients is definitely known. Nothing is trusted to chance, and no person is employed in the preparation of the materials used, or the manufacture of the powder, who is not an expert in his particular branch of the business.

As a consequence, the Royal Baking Powder is of the highest grade of excellence, always pure, wholesome and uniform in quality. Each box is exactly like every other, and will retain its power, and produce the same and the highest leavening effect in any climate, at any time.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands in the market, in their reports placed the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

MAIER & BERKELE, WEDDING PRESENTS, 93 Whitehall Street

D. C. LOEB; Importer and Wholesale Dealer in WHISKIES, WINES AND CIGARS, Sole agent for Pabst Milwaukee beer. The best in the market. All the finest brands of whiskies. Old Crow, and Old Oscar Pepper, with many other equally well-known and leading brands.

11 and 13 West Mitchell, and 102 and 106 South Broad Streets.

R. M. Rose & Co. 1867. The R. M. Rose Co., 1891

THE R. M. ROSE CO., WHOLESALE LIQUORS, NO. 12 MARIETTA STREET.

WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE STATE.

The great exposition of ready-made clothing that we are displaying this season cannot fail to interest you. It will be to your interest to call and examine, as we have one of the best stocks ever displayed in the south.

LUMPKIN, COLE AND STEWART, 26 WHITEHALL STREET.

RAILROAD FOLKS WERE HAPPY.

The Defeat of the Antagonistic Legislation Pleased Them.

All the railroad men wore smiles yesterday afternoon. The defeat of the anti-railroad legislation by the senate in the morning gratified everybody connected with the railroads from vice presidents and general managers down to the lowest-salaried clerks. Mr. Pat Calhoun said he did not care to talk, but nobody can be in doubt about the way he felt. He fought the Berner legislation step by step, and his satisfaction must be complete.

A general clearing up of the railroad sky is predicted.

Stocks which have been depressed are expected to strengthen. New investments in new roads and extensions and betterments of old ones are looked for. The end of the agitation for many months to come removes certain obstacles which promoters of railroad enterprises have encountered.

All the railroad people breathe easier and they claim to believe that even general trade will be stimulated by the defeat of the antagonistic bills.

A director in a road which the company is trying to extend, says: "It seems to me that one important point has been ignored by those who have been fighting the railroads. Every mile of road built in our state by outside capital, brings thousands of dollars into Georgia to stay. Suppose we raise \$2,000,000 and build 200 miles of line. That money is invested and cannot be taken away. All the investor asks for is 6 per cent interest. He does not expect to put in \$1 and get out \$2, and he could not get it out except in a few years. If the investor draws out somebody else puts the money back. The railroad stays there and the country through which it passes is developed."

A PREACHER'S RESIGNATION.

The Sixth Baptist Church Soon to Be Without a Pastor.

The Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor of the Sixth Baptist church, has tendered his resignation to the congregation, and it has been reluctantly accepted at his own urgent request.

Mr. Weaver has made a splendid pastor, and is held in the highest esteem by his congregation. Mr. Weaver feels it his duty to accept a call to labor in another field, and he asks to be allowed to do so. His resignation takes immediate effect. No successor has been thought of yet.

Next Sunday he will preach his farewell sermon.

The First Frost.—Frost was seen Friday morning on the lot of Rev. H. C. Dennis, 31 Fort street. The frost was quite heavy on the straw in the lot. "Jack" is getting around early this year.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, SUN-BURN, SORE FEET, LAMENESS from OVER-EXERTION.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, CHAFING, To Bathe FACE and HANDS when heated etc.

DON'T FORGET when starting on vacation to take with you. You are sure to need it; perhaps VERY MUCH indeed.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES probably worthless. Accept POND'S EXTRACT only.

Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

THE DRESDEN

Our retail department now in full blast at J. M. High's new store.

China, Crockery, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Housefurnishing Goods, Pictures, Lamps, In endless variety. All goods marked in plain figures. Astonishingly low prices.

Mueller & Koempe.

THE PROPER THING

In one's apparel is at all times greatly to be desired. "Is it correct in style?" is a question of equal importance with the inquiry as to texture and quality. On this point we can, with safety, advise you. Our suits bear that imprint of fashion which characterizes the custom made garment. They are not like ordinary ready-to-wear clothing, inasmuch as each of our suits is made to give as much wear, as much satisfaction in fit and appearance, as the word "tailor-made" implies. Only in price do you detect the difference, and that saving to you of from \$5 to \$25 is not to be lightly overlooked. By looking at our stock now you take it at flood-tide.

A. Rosenfeldson.

KIRALFY IS HERE.

The King of Spectacular Shows
Reaches Atlanta.

"KING SOLOMON" COMING NEXT WEEK.

A Talk with Kiralfy About the Great Spectacular Exhibition—Something About Him.

Bolossy Kiralfy, the king of spectacular shows, is in Atlanta.

He came yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock on the vestibule.

And an hour later Mr. Kiralfy was on the exposition grounds examining the plans for King Solomon, the greatest, grandest and most picturesque Biblical story ever reproduced.

Sanford Cohen, of the exposition company, was at the union depot when the train came in, and, as Mr. Kiralfy stepped from the coach, the two friends grasped hands.

"Ah, Bolossy," said Mr. Cohen. "I am glad to see you."

"Mighty glad to see you, Bolossy," said the Kiralfy, shaking Mr. Cohen's hand vigorously.

"But where is the telegraph office?"

"Up town," said Mr. Cohen. "But, come, we'll go to the hotel first."

"Hotel, nothing. I want to send a telegram to my wife before I do anything. I haven't seen the dear, good woman since yesterday and I must let her know I'm here."

Mr. Cohen led the way to the sidewalk, and, assisting Mr. Kiralfy into a cab, instructed the driver to pull to the Western Union.

At the office the king of showmen wrote five dollars' worth on a blank, and handing it to the receiving clerk, remarked:

"Rush that, please."

Then turning to Mr. Cohen the showman said:

"Now, Sandy, let's go out to the exposition grounds and see what you have done with the stage."

"But, Bolossy," said Mr. Cohen. "let's go to the hotel first. You need rest. We'll go out tomorrow."

"I'd rather go now," answered Mr. Kiralfy. "Then maybe we'll go again tomorrow."

An hour later the man who produced and has made a fortune out of "King Solomon," had examined the stage, given orders for some changes, located the electric light poles, and was ready to return to the city.

Mr. Kiralfy is a small man. His face shows strong character, and great determination is written all over it.

"I'm surprised," he said at his hotel, "at Atlanta."

"And why?" he was asked.

"Because I thought I'd find a town of four hundred to five hundred thousand people. Instead of that I find a town of 100,000 rattling, bustling, hustling people."

"Why did you expect to find four hundred to five hundred thousand people?"

"Because they wanted my King Solomon and wouldn't do without it."

And Mr. Kiralfy shrugged his shoulders in complete harmony with his broken language.

"This show, you know, Bolossy, I went on, was never made to move about. It was planned, designed and built for a stationary attraction for a big city like New York. It can't well be moved to a small town like Atlanta."

An ignited match touched the end of a half-smoked cigar and Mr. Kiralfy began to catch fire. The smoke began to roll and then he went on.

"But Atlanta had the nerve to fetch it away down here. You must have plucky people in this city."

"That's what we've got."

"And they ain't afraid of nothing?"

"Nothing they have encountered so far."

"Not even bankruptcy?"

"Atlanta don't know what that means. Is it a part of your show?"

"Not in this country, if I'm a good judge. Why, the biggest towns in this country have tried to get me to come to them, but I never found a town except one willing to pay the price I ask."

"And that was Atlanta. I tell you I'm surprised at the pluck I have seen. It is certainly a great town. But I've always heard that Atlanta was as big as New York, and I believe it is so. It's the quality though, and not the quantity of the people that makes it."

"When will you show me here?"

"Some of the people will arrive tomorrow. They are the heads of the various departments and some of the leading people. Next week I will go back to New York. On the day after my arrival I will start south with the entire show."

"How many people will you bring?"

"About four hundred. They are all thoroughly trained, and our first show here in Atlanta will be better than our first in New York. You see, I have kept the people together, and they are now thoroughly trained."

"How did you happen to make King Solomon?"

"Well, I'm now forty-four years of age, and I've been in the show business since I was four years old. I was born in Pesth, Hungary, and with my brother I made my debut as a dancer. We were known as the 'Wonder Children.' In '90 we came to this country and produced the first pantomime show of any consequence. Then we made a reputation for our ballets and our novelty work. We reproduced the 'Black Crook,' and it became the rage. That turned our attention to spectacles, and we gave the 'Deluge.' It took, then, 'Around the World in Eighty Days,' and 'The Enchantment.' Then we had the 'Black Venus,' and it was grand—grand, I tell you."

"Do you know," he went on, "some of the best people in the country now come from our ballets? There's Carmencita. In the ballet she attracted no attention. But when she was good people around her. But when she got off to herself she made a great hit."

"But King Solomon? How did it originate?"

"Well I had been studying the queen of Sheba with a view to making an out-door play. Of course I went to the Bible and then I dropped into the 'Bible' and I read the more I became impressed with King Solomon. Everything showed it a grand theme. I dropped the queen and went for the king."

"How long did it take you to prepare it?"

"I was engaged in active hard study for eight months. The Bible, all ancient histories, Fennel's history of all nations, and everything throwing light on the ancient history was devoured. I talked to theologians, to everybody. Any minister was for me. Through these channels I got the costumes, customs, habits and appearance of everything. Accurate descriptions were used and then I began the construction of my play, and at the same time work on my scenery and properties. Everything was realistic. It was an exact reproduction of what had occurred."

"Maybe that's why some ministers disapprove of it. Here is a letter from one of the most popular ministers in the east who has seen it. Read it."

"And Mr. Kiralfy produced this: 'UNION HILL, N. Y., October 3, 1891.—My Dear Mr. Kiralfy: Receiving your kind invitation to attend your 'Solomon,' or the Destruction of Jerusalem, I witnessed it and found it to be a moral and highly entertaining exhibition. While in the south, believe me to be your sincerely, AUGUSTINE M. BRADY, Rector of St. Augustine."

Mr. Bolossy Kiralfy.

"Now," said Mr. Kiralfy, "the play is a complete history of the Jews. It begins with Solomon's worship of the Egyptian's idol at the request of his Egyptian wife, and goes through the entire history of the nation. No one can object to it. It is realistic and entertaining, and no one leaves the place dissatisfied. Our people are all the best and our ladies come with us."

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Another effort is being made by the holders of the Bullock railroad bonds, which were repudiated by the people of Georgia, to effect an agreement with the state by which they can dispose of their holdings to the state.

Yesterday Speaker Howell received from H. B. Philbrook, of New York, attorney for the holders of many of these repudiated bonds, a letter requesting the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses with a view to the adjustment of the matter. He proposes to accept the verdict of such a committee and suggests that in case of a settlement new 3 per cent bonds can be floated in New York for the entire amount.

The entire amount of the bonds, he says, is \$8,216,000, of which \$6,769,000 was issued in aid of the construction of railroads and \$1,447,000 for various state purposes.

Mr. Philbrook, in his letter says: "When the laws and constitutional provisions were enacted which forbade the payment the prohibition was based on the allegations that they were not valid obligations against the state because the government which issued them was an usurpation, and because the bonds were illegally or fraudulently issued or sold. These allegations are, we are satisfied, not supported by the law or the facts as to the bonds held by the undersigned."

He then says none of the holders had any connection with the state government, but bought the bonds in the regular course of business, relying on the high reputation and honor of the state and without a suspicion that there was any fraudulency connected with the issue.

He wants a joint committee appointed at once to inquire into the benefits the state received from the money derived from the sale of these bonds and suggest a settlement in the form of an amendment to the constitution to be submitted to the people.

Speaker Howell laid the matter before the house, but it comes too late for action as the legislature has decided to adjourn on Thursday next.

Where Will It Go?

The bill passed by the house yesterday providing for the selection of a permanent place for the annual encampment of the state volunteers will undoubtedly precipitate a contest between the various cities and towns of the state.

There is not a town in Georgia but which would welcome the encampment. And perhaps every town would be glad to set apart sufficient space for the accommodation of the soldiers.

The city or town selected will have to offer very strong inducements.

The Credit for the Road Bill.

The bill reported by the special committee on roads, consisting of one representative from each congressional district in the state, was based on the idea suggested in the bill introduced by Mr. Burney, of Morgan, that as near as practicable each county be allowed to perfect its own plans for working the public roads. Under this bill the responsibility rests entirely with the counties whether good roads are made or not.

Mr. Burney is entitled to the honor of having suggested the plan adopted by the committee, and no doubt he will receive it.

Mr. Fleming on Annual Sessions.

Mr. Fleming said yesterday his position on the Wheeler amendments to the constitution requiring annual sessions and limiting each session to fifty days seemed to have been misunderstood. He said he was in favor of having a session only once in two years.

"In my opinion if the bill of Senator Glenn amending the constitution so as to require all sessions of the legislature to be held in a single session, to be granted by the secretary of state under exact provisions and specifications of general laws be ratified by the people, then the legislature can finish its business in a single session of forty or fifty days and thus we can come to the biennial sessions intended by the constitution, I can't deny, but believe that is practicable. Why, then, compel annual sessions at additional expense?"

As to fixing an unalterable limit on the length of a session, I think the constitution of 1877 wisely avoided the difficulties that such a rule might entail. The public business might require a few more days of work, but under this plan adjustment would have to come, no matter what the condition of the business might be."

They Will Ride in Separate Seats.

The house committee on railroads gave a hearing to the electric street railway men on the bill requiring electric roads to furnish separate and equal accommodations for both whites and blacks.

There were present Mr. Joel Hurt, of the Atlanta lines; Mr. W. C. Boykin and Mr. J. R. Hardy, representing the Augusta line; Mr. Clement Saussey, of Savannah; Messrs. Woodward and Mountain of the Atlanta and Fort McPherson, with their attorney, Colonel B. F. Abbott.

They argued that such a thing as furnishing separate cars was impracticable and almost impossible. Indeed, it was out of the question. It would not only inconvenience the public, but would cost the electric roads more money than they could afford to spend.

Mr. Hurt asked that police powers be conferred upon conductors in order that they could require whites and blacks to sit in separate seats in the cars. Colonel Abbott spoke at some length on the same line, as did the representatives of the lines outside of Atlanta.

The committee accepted the suggestion and a subcommittee will draw up a bill to this effect.

During his talk Mr. Hurt made some interesting statements about his conductors "knocking down" the men riding on the cars and counting the passengers to the number of fifty, but the conductor only rung up thirty-five fares. He told of dismissing the man and how he had to employ "spotters" to watch his conductors. After the employment of spotters became known to the conductors his business picked up perceptibly. The first week after he put on "spotters" his receipts increased \$1,400. He told this to demonstrate the difficulties of making money on electric street car lines.

To Build a Town.

CARROLLTON, Ga., October 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Nat Bell, a citizen living near Cross Plains, says that the citizens are going to build a town at that place; some one will soon put up a store there and some other improvements are being made. He says they need a doctor to locate there very much.

Angostura Bitters is Universally Conceded to be the Best Appetizer in the World. Manufactured by Dr. J. C. B. Slegert & Sons.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room furniture and fixtures; 40 Marietta street; telephone 77.

CLEMENT SAUSSEY, superintendent of Savannah's belt-line electric railroad, registered at the Markham yesterday.

MR. HAL MOORE is back at the Kimball.

BOLLOSSY KIRALFY's typical European autograph is on the Kimball's register.

MISS ADA MELROSE, the dramatic star, is at the Kimball.

WE ARE IN THE SWIM when it comes to pretty jewelry, wedding and birthday presents. Main & Seaboard, 100 N. Wall street.

WILL BE APPEALED.

The Indictment Against Sanges and Others Which Was Quashed

WILL BE CARRIED TO A HIGHER COURT.

The "Honest Man's Friend and Protector" Case Goes to the Jury This Morning. Custom House News.

The recent decision of Justice Lamar in the case of George Sanges and others will be appealed from.

Colonel S. A. Darnell, the district attorney, announced in court yesterday morning that the case would be appealed.

Several months ago, it will be remembered, George Wright, a witness in the United States court, was waylaid in Cobb county by Sanges and others. He was assaulted on the highway and murdered. The men were all indicted by the government on the charges of conspiracy and murder.

Glenn's attorney, who represented the defendants, demurred to the indictment. The case was of such importance that Justice Lamar heard it last May.

His decision was filed on Monday, in which the demurrer was sustained and the indictment quashed. Judge Newman concurred with him.

But the government had still a resort. According to the revised statutes of the United States, when an indictment in the district or circuit court is quashed, the United States attorney has the right to appeal.

This the government will do. Colonel Darnell stated yesterday that an appeal would be filed asking that the case be carried on to a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States—the highest law of the land.

This is a most unusual proceeding, and is a thing unknown to the state courts, where a person cannot be again indicted for a crime charged in a quashed indictment.

The bondsmen of Sanges are to be notified that they will be on his bond until the case has been finally disposed of.

The Last Day.

The "honest man's friend" case will go to the jury this morning. Before the day is ended the seven men charged with conspiracy will have learned their fate.

The trial continued yesterday morning. It began with the introduction of testimony by the defense. Commissioner Allread, of Pickens county, before whom John R. Allen was witness, when his trouble with the moonshiners began, and Representative Cagle, the preacher and legislator, were the only ones to be put on the stand.

Judge Allread spoke of the good character of the defendants up till the time they were charged with conspiracy. He stated that they had borne a good reputation throughout the county.

Mr. Cagle corroborated the words of the commissioner. Colonel Darnell began by cross-examining him, and was attempting to prove by him the good character of Coffee, the traitor to the band who had turned state's evidence, when Mr. Glenn objected and was sustained by the court.

Not, however, before it was shown that Coffee was a deacon in Rev. Mr. Cagle's church and always been regarded as a religious man.

The district attorney then took up the case. He wanted to introduce Professor Moore, an expert in chiropodology, to show that the by-laws of the band were written by Wigginton, and presented a summons from Wigginton, as justice of the peace, by which to compare it.

Once more Colonel Glenn objected and was sustained.

With that the argument began. Colonel Darnell began for the prosecution, and was followed by chiropodology. He stated that Hon. Carter Tate next spoke for the government. Colonel Glenn had well begun when court was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Then Colonel Glenn will conclude his speech, and the argument be closed by Colonel Darnell.

In Bright Array.

The carriers and special delivery boys at the postoffice received bright new uniforms from Washington yesterday. Those for the former are a pretty gray, while the boys will have a neat dark blue. They will appear in them for the first time today. There will be caps to match.

They Violated Revenue Laws.

Henry Carter, of this county, was yesterday arrested by Deputy Marshal Jack Abernethy on the charge of retailing. He was carried before Commissioner McLendon, at Newnan, and committed to Fulton county jail in default of bond.

In the same county, Simon Chisholm was arrested by Deputy Marshal J. C. Johnson. He was carried before Judge McLendon, and there pleaded guilty to retailing. He made a speech to the court, and was committed to the county jail in default of bond.

"I am guilty, three guilty," he said. "I want an immediate trial. Firstly, I do not wish to put the government to any trouble; secondly, I have a wife and four children who are waiting for me. So I want to return home as early as possible."

This case has, in consequence, been set for this morning, as the grand jury acted on it yesterday.

Deputy Marshal Burrell brought to Fulton county jail Sherman Trasty, a moonshiner from Rabun county.

He was charged with the violation of revenue laws, and was committed to the county jail in default of bond.

In the district court, Watson Harkins, of Union county, yesterday pleaded guilty to working in a distillery. He was given one month.

The case of John Gaddis, Jr., of the Lumpkin county, charged with working in a distillery, was not proseed.

A Stenographer Wanted.

The United States civil service commissioner, of Washington, D. C., has directed an examination to be held at the local postoffice on next Thursday, to fill a vacancy in the position of stenographer in the office of the superintendent of the fourth division of the railway mail service. All male citizens between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five will be eligible. Application blanks can be procured from Mr. John F. Blodgett, chairman of the local board.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Daniels, the negro murderer, will be sentenced by Judge Richard E. Clark next Monday or Tuesday.

Workmen are engaged in repairing Washington street from Hunter street to Woodward avenue.

The meeting this morning of the normal classes of the Girls' High school will be full of interest.

Mr. John Monaghan, the right hand man of Senator Charles H. McPherson, was killed yesterday before last. While trying to board one of the omnibuses he slipped, and was thrown nearly under the wheels. But for the quick aid of one of the passengers Mr. Monaghan would certainly have been crushed under the wheels. As it was, he received only a few slight bruises.

The new amusement hall of the Young Men's Christian Association will be finished by the 1st of November.

The corner of Edgewood avenue and Pryor street—and, indeed, a goodly portion of Edgewood avenue on both sides of the corner—is torn up and double tracks are being laid. It is understood to be the intention of the street railway company to carry the bulk of the construction travel out Edgewood avenue to the Boulevard, and thence by the Fulton County line to the exposition grounds. The splendid double track on Edgewood avenue will add greatly to the facilities for handling the crowd.

One of the most prominent New York brokers, Mr. Price, of Hubbard, Price & Co., spent a few hours in Atlanta yesterday, on his way to Nashville.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DIAMONDS FINE JEWELRY

WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

Largest Stock, Newest Styles & Lowest Prices.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL STREET.

ELY'S CATARRH

IS WORTH \$500 TO ANY MAN

Woman or Child suffering from

CATARRH. HAY-FEVER

NOT A LIQUID OR STUFF. A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50c at Druggists or by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Use this safe rule.

NOTICE.

For a couple of very beautiful Jersey heifers, to calve early next spring; one 7 months' heifer calf and one 8 months' bull calf, all entitled to registry and of fine pedigree, address for particulars, R. PALMER, Gainesville, Ga., Oct 11-1m

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND,

20 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 536.

Best equipped Shorthand College in the South. Over 600 graduates in positions. Our college and system endorsed by the leading reporters and business men throughout the country. We of 18 courts in Michigan, 25 are reported by our system. Out of 300 shorthand writers in Atlanta, 250 are our graduates. Our graduates are in demand at salaries from \$500 to \$1,500 a year. Lessons given by mail also. Large illustrated catalogue sent free.

A. C. BRISCOE, Manager. L. W. ARNOLD, Asst. Manager. MISS ALICE TULLER, Typist.

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

Occupies the entire second floor at 49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We teach the simplest as well as the most legible system of Shorthand ever written, in fact, the system is so simple that it can be taught successfully.

BY MAIL. And we make a specialty of giving lessons in this way to persons who cannot come to Atlanta. Illustrated catalogue, also "a little book" giving much valuable information concerning shorthand, its uses, etc., will be mailed free by

Crichton's School

FAUQUER INSTITUTE

For Young Ladies, Warrenton, Va. Thirty-first session opens on the 17th Sept., 1891. Situation in Piedmont Region of Va., on the Rich and Danville R. R., 34 miles from Washington, D. C. A very successful school, with superior buildings and strong faculty, and delightful location. For particulars address GEO. G. RUTLER, A. M., Principal. July 12-30 su tu thu

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. The second term of this academic year begins Monday in July and closes third Wednesday in December. Col. D. F. BOYD, Supt. Post-Office, FRANKFORT, KY. June 10-40 su tu thu

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY

FLORENCE, ALABAMA. Full university curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to degrees. Twenty teachers and officers. Special attention to music and art. Handsome and most complete school building in the South. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Student's improved system of steam heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Pure drinking water on every floor. Faculty of 200 men and women. Catalogue of building \$20.00. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, etc., \$10.00. Tuition \$10.00. Total \$30.00. Cash payment. To L. D. Bess, D. D., Pres., or R. E. Bishop, M. A., Chancellor. Name this paper Aug 15-25 su

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

—LEXINGTON, KY.— "Champion Award at World's Exposition, 1900. Graduates in Business, 13 teachers and officers. Catalogue of building \$20.00. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, etc., \$10.00. Tuition \$10.00. Total \$30.00. Cash payment. To L. D. Bess, D. D., Pres., or R. E. Bishop, M. A., Chancellor. Name this paper Aug 15-25 su

WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres., LEXINGTON, KY.

Our stock is large enough.
Our selection varied enough.
Our styles handsome enough.
Our prices low enough.
To supply your winter clothing outfit

If It's New We Have It.

HIRSCH BROS., Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers, Hatters.

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL.

RO. S. BROWN, P. agent. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Treas.

The Brown & King Supply Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Headquarters for Corrugated and Crimped Iron Roofing, Wood Split Pulleys.

Write for prices and discounts. ATLANTA, GA.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS

DR. BOWES & CO., 23 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

ASSESSED TOO LOW.

So Say the Capitol Avenue Residents and Property Owners,

REGARDING ATLANTA REAL ESTATE CO.

The Property Held at \$300,000—It Is Assessed at \$42,000—What Can Be Done?—A Committee's Report.

One of the committees appointed by the residents and property owners of Capitol avenue has unearthed a matter of considerable importance.

This committee consists of Judge Rufus T. Dorsey, William E. Orchard and T. T. Key.

At the meeting held before last Judge Dorsey read the following report:

The undersigned who were appointed by this meeting to investigate the property of the Atlanta Real Estate Company, beg leave to make the following report:

We find that the property known as railroad right of way, leading from the Georgia road from the southeastern side to the western side of the city, a part of which lies on Capitol avenue, belongs to a corporation known as the Atlanta Real Estate Company, and that the same consists of nearly two hundred acres of land.

We find that the vacant property of said corporation is assessed by the city assessor at the sum of \$42,000, and that the improved part of the property belonging to said corporation is assessed at the sum of \$70,000, making the total assessment \$112,000.

We find, upon investigation, that the owners of said property, about sixteen months ago refused an offer of \$25,000 for said property, asking for the same the sum of \$30,000. Of course, the property would not bring as much as a whole as if it were sold to the city, but it is our opinion that it is worth more than the sum of \$30,000, and that it is our duty to call the attention of the city assessor to this matter, and ask them to make such assessment as will tend to equalize the burdens of taxation.

Your committee is now willing to make this recommendation in view of the fact that this large body of unimproved property, which cannot be bought in single lots at the prevailing prices in the neighborhood in which said property is located, has a tendency to, and does tend to, retard the growth and development of almost the entire southern part of the city.

Dr. Craig reported that he had accidentally met Colonel George J. Blair, agent for the owners of the property in question, and he was very much wrought up.

"Colonel Blair," Dr. Craig said, "had just finished reading the report of our meeting when I went into his office, and he was exceedingly animated. He wanted to know by what process of law the owners of this property could be made to sell it, and what sort of legal steps we proposed taking. He stated that Colonel Platt, the principal owner, could not be reached for he was traveling abroad, but he was expected in New York soon. So far as the paying of taxes was concerned he had, he said, paid them and the property had been fairly assessed."

What action the Capitol avenue citizens purpose taking is not yet known. At the next meeting a further report on the subject will be submitted.

For all Bilious Ills, Discard nauseous pills, Bile Beans, sugar coated, Quite pleasant are voted.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, October 9, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par, selling at \$1.00.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

U. S. Bonds, 4% 100 100

U. S. Bonds, 5% 100 100

U. S. Bonds, 6% 100 100

U. S. Bonds, 7% 100 100

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THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The stock market today was practically a repetition of those of the last two days, and was in the main a steady one, with the bull and bear factions among the local and professional trading element, and after mild fluctuations in both directions the advantage rested with the former party.

The opening was heavy and lower, in sympathy with a lower London market, but as a strong tone was immediately developed, there was a sharp rise in the market, and the day closed with a strong advance.

At the opening the market was in a steady one, with the bull and bear factions among the local and professional trading element, and after mild fluctuations in both directions the advantage rested with the former party.

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THE WYNN SHORTAGE

Will Be Made Good and the Alliance Will Lose Nothing.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED YESTERDAY.

Mr. Wynn Is to Pay Part Down in Money and the Balance in Real Estate.

The Wynn shortage has been settled at last.

And the alliance exchange will not lose one dollar by the defection of its former business agent.

For weeks negotiations looking to a settlement have been pending. Mr. Alex C. King and Mr. W. A. Broughton conducted the negotiations on the part of the alliance exchange, and Messrs. Glenn and Maddox and Mr. J. O. Wynn watched after Mr. Wynn's side of the case.

The very nature of the case made slow work necessary. At first Mr. Wynn's bondsman asserted that they would not pay a cent of the shortage, and in certain quarters there was a great clamor for the arrest of Mr. Wynn. To this the exchange people paid not the least attention. They were asking quietly, and with much more wisdom than they had been credited with by those anxious to stir up strife.

Their idea in conducting the negotiations was to make the settlement in such a way that the exchange would not lose a cent by Mr. Wynn's defection.

Mr. Wynn stated that he was anxious to make some satisfactory settlement and to the end has been conferring with the representatives of the alliance exchange for some time. It is understood that Mr. Wynn has made certain proposals to the exchange representatives and the exchange people have also made certain proposals to Mr. Wynn for the settlement of the matter.

What Mr. Wynn's proposals amounted to has not been made public, but every proposal that the exchange representatives have made is for a settlement, dollar for dollar.

For several days past the matter has been expected to come to a head. Mr. Wynn had virtually accepted the proposition made by Colonel Broughton, which was for full payment of the shortage, but with the understanding that he was to be given a certain amount of real estate to go as part payment of the defection.

The delay was caused in agreeing upon the amount of money to be paid; the amount of real estate to be taken and the price to be paid for it. All this was concluded quietly and nothing was given out for publication.

Yesterday an agreement was reached between Mr. Wynn and the exchange and the matter was practically settled.

By the agreement reached, Mr. Wynn makes good the shortage by paying down a certain sum of money and making the remainder good by turning over some real estate, which he owns, to the exchange.

All that remains to be done to settle this Wynn matter for good, is for the money to be paid by Mr. Wynn and the transfer of real estate to be made, which will be done at once.

Colonel W. A. Broughton, the present business agent of the exchange, who made the proposition for settlement, which was accepted, was very reticent in speaking about the agreement that had been reached.

"I intended," said he, "saying nothing until the money was paid down and the matter settled for good. But you may say that an agreement has been reached between Mr. Wynn and the exchange and the matter is settled. That will be made, the entire shortage will be made good by Mr. Wynn. I have never entertained for a moment any thought of agreeing to a settlement by which the exchange would be the loser of a dollar by Mr. Wynn's shortage."

MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

The celebrated vocalist, highly recommended by the London Musical Press, is here for the first time in the city of Atlanta. Her performance of the vocal solo in the opera of "The Bohemians" will be a most successful one. She will be heard at the Grand Opera House, on Monday, October 12th, at 8 o'clock.

At their new home. Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co., now located at No. 7 North Broad Street. For a number of years Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co. have been doing a large wholesale commission business at 61 South Broad street. Their wagons and drays have been running from that place to all the grocery stores throughout the city.

Now it is changed, as they have moved to the large and commodious building No. 7 North Broad street, the store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. F. Simmons & Co. Messrs. Phillips & Co. are among the best known wholesale commission merchants in the south. They have their correspondents scattered from Florida to New York, and sell thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of goods every year. They make a specialty in strictly first-class goods. Their Florida connections are of the very best, and the bananas, pineapples, oranges and other tropical fruits, you get from them are of the very best quality.

Their eastern and western connections are also first-class, and the potatoes, apples, cabbage, and for that matter all kinds of produce grown in the eastern and western states may be had from this old reliable store at as reasonable prices as you can get them anywhere.

These gentlemen know their business thoroughly. They know when to buy and where to buy, and to this fact their hundreds of customers owe only in Atlanta, but throughout the state can testify.

If you want choice fruits or choice produce of any kind hereafter, call at No. 7 North Broad street, between Blue bridge and Market street, and Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co. will take pleasure in supplying you at the lowest possible prices.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Will Be Formally Thrown Open on October 20th with Exercises.

The Odd Fellows' hall, in the new McDonald building, on Whitehall street, is the finest furnished hall in the city.

All of the furnishings have been specially selected. The carpet, a marvel of beauty, was woven to order, and the elegant furniture is of the finest pattern and finish that could be had.

The different lodges have combined together, and by bringing their means together, have secured a handsomely equipped hall, where every lodge in the city can meet. They have spared no expense that could have added to the elegance of the interior furnishing of their hall, which they have leased for a term of years.

On the 20th instant the beautiful hall will be thrown open, with appropriate exercises. All the Odd Fellows in the city are expected to be present on this occasion, and a number of distinguished citizens will be invited to attend. A nice programme for the occasion is being arranged for that day by the committee which has the matter in hand. The occasion will be made a success, as shown by the opening of the Odd Fellows magnificent quarters.

HARMLESS.

TO ASSIST NATURE IN REMOVING POISONS FROM THE BODY IS THE GREAT MISSION OF SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. Microbi cannot exist in the blood when SSS is properly taken, as it promptly forces them out, and cures the patient. It has relieved thousands in a few days who had suffered for years.

Mr. F. Z. Nelson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska, suffered for years with SCROFULA, and it continued to grow worse in spite of all treatment. Finally, Four Bottles of SSS cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

M. RICH & BROS.

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS, CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

Have now on exhibition the most complete line of Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets and Trimmings

that has ever been shown in Atlanta. Many of our novelties in these goods are of our own direct importation and cannot be duplicated here. With a view to enable us to increase our direct importations through the Atlanta custom house, we shall sell these goods at a very small profit, and as

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

it will be to your interest to see them before you buy. Of our own direct importation through the Atlanta custom house we are offering this week:

500 dozen of our well-known "Piedmont" warranted real Kid Gloves at \$1.100 dozen "Maters" real Kid Gloves at \$1.25. If bought in this country these goods could not be retailed at less than \$1.50 and at \$1.75. Ask for our Chamorro Kid Gloves at \$1. We sell the best "Biarritz" six-button length Kid Gloves at \$1. We are sole agents for Atlanta for the popular "Treflowes" Kid Gloves, warranted the best in the world.

Try our "Gloria" Silk Umbrella.

To those who want Cloaks and Wraps, our line is unrivaled. For ladies' misses' and children's wear, in beauty, style, shape and fit we can please you.

All of our fall goods are in, every department filled, and we want everybody to come; even if not ready to buy, you will be interested. We will make it profitable to you. Come!

Our success in Furniture and Carpets is phenomenal. As leaders of the Furniture and Carpet trade we must regulate the prices accordingly. We will sell:

100 rolls Lowell, Rigdon and other makes of best frame body Brussels at \$1.15 per yard made and laid. 10 pieces of Alexander Smith's best Moquette to be closed out at \$1.25 per yard, made and laid. Second quality Moquette, 95c.

The best Ingrain Carpet in America at 45c. Others ask 65c for the same goods.

OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Is in the hands of the only competent draper in Atlanta. Our styles and designs are all strictly new, and the coloring marvelous in effect.

An entire new arrival of Muslin and imported Scotch Lace goods, only to be seen with us.

IN FURNITURE

The best hard wood Bedroom Suite in America for \$18. For Monday and Tuesday only.

THE LARGEST CHAIR STOCK IN ATLANTA

Of new and beautiful goods, on which we duplicate factory prices. Our magnificent line of Seidards is completely opened up for this week.

EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE.

Get prices and see styles at the leaders of the Furniture and Carpet trade.

M. Rich & Bros.,

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL ST., AND 12, 14, 16, 18, AND 20 EAST HUNTER ST., ATLANTA, GA.

This is a domestic coal; thoroughly screened, burns to ashes and holds fire. It is mined by machinery, and is free from dust. It gives a bright, steady heat. It compares favorably with any other coal. A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, cor. Simpson street and W. and A. R. R.; also 359 Decatur street. Telephones 356 and 1131.

\$100,000 WORTH

OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE

For this week's demand. Over 1,000 Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suites on our floors. No such display ever shown in the south before. Our floors are crowded with anxious buyers. Oak Suites, Cherry Suites, Mahogany Suites, Walnut Suites, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks, Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Bed Lounges, 25 solid Oak Wardrobes, 500 Sideboards, 200 Cotton Mattresses, 500 Feather Pillows, 50' Desks and Folding Beds. Buy your goods before the great exposition rush. Don't buy an article of furniture before getting our prices. The handsomest line of

ARTISTIC AND GOLD FURNITURE

In the south on exhibition in our art room.

TWO PAINTINGS

VALUED AT SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

THIS AT

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO'S

You will have offered you the Greatest Bargains in Parlor Furniture

Ever sold in Atlanta, and the Finest Assortment to select from ever shown in any store. We are determined to

LEAD THE FURNITURE TRADE!

And to Do So Have Resolved to

Sell at Short Profits.

Come THIS WEEK and Buy Your Parlor Furniture and

SAVE MONEY.

Also watch our advertisement every Sunday, and for that week we will save you money on the special line of furniture advertised.

Remember! What We Advertise We Will Do.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah to Atlanta, 10:30 am. To Savannah, 11:30 am.

From Savannah to Atlanta, 1:30 pm. To Savannah, 2:30 pm.

From Savannah to Atlanta, 4:30 pm. To Savannah, 5:30 pm.

From Savannah to Atlanta, 7:30 pm. To Savannah, 8:30 pm.

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